THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH APRIL.

A NUT to dislocate human jaws—taken from the *Englishman*: none need try it vocally. The longest word in the English, or rather Welsh, language has after a long period of oblivion, been once more exhumed. It is Llanfairpwllgwngyllgertrobgllgerchwyrnbyllgogerbwllzanttvsiliogogogoch. This awful word of seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables, the name of a village in Wales, constituted the subject of a lecture lately given by the Reverend J. King, M. A., at the Museum, Perwic.

THE reason of the delay in appointing a regent in Kolhapore in the pl[illegible] the late Aba Sahib is, it is understood, that no regent will be appointed at all, but the State will be placed in charge of the Political Agency. A worse disaster could not conceivably befal the Kolhaporites, particularly after the excellent rule of the late regent. In Bengal our experiences of Court of Wards Administration are not of the most pleasurable kind, and there is little reason to hope that any Political Agency will be better than the Court of Wards. We hope, however, that it is merely a rumour, and that the appointment of a suitable regent will not be any way interfered with.

A PRIVATE letter from London informs a contemporary that the Whig leaders are preparing an alternative Irish policy. The writer adds:—"There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain has drawn up a rival scheme to that of the Prime Minister." It is well that Mr. Chamberlain is busy before his time, for should he and his party succeed in defeating the Premier's liberal proposals, they must be ready with counter-proposals of their own. There is a third scheme yet, we hear, that of the "caucus"

A GREAT revival of religious zeal is reported in the Russian Church, and the signs of it are:—(1) A ukase forbidding the bearing of wreaths and emblems at funerals. (2) The confiscation of fifty boxes of steel pens, because they bore the stamp of a crucifix and a dove. (3) Sentence of three days' arrest passed on a retired Major, aged eighty-four, because he married too late in life, contrary to law. Is this reaction intended as a stopgap of the nation's boisterous and tumultuous spirit?

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the re-introduction into that Presidency of the system of Commissariat store-keeping by "native" agency. After being in use for many years the "native" system was abolished in 1863, and the charge of the stores transferred to the warrant and non-commissioned establishment. After an experience of twenty-two years it has now been discovered that the system does not work satisfactorily, many of the men possessing no aptitude for the special work, and little or no knowledge of accounts. The old system is therefore to be revived." Mr. Grant-Duff's obtuse government is to be congratulated on its ability to shake off prejudices and obey the dictates of reason and prudence. Would that it were as successful in other departments, and that other Governments were to follow the example. The discovery might have been made much sooner.

THE INFERIOR condition of the American navy continues to greatly exercise public opinion in the United States. The Report of the recent Committee on Naval Affairs takes a very unsatisfactory view of the case. The navy is not equal to the fleet of twenty years since. The United States have neither the heavy modern guns which could pierce an enemy's armour, nor any armour on either vessel or fort sufficiently thick to resist the present advanced artillery. In 1860 the American navy mustered eighty-four vessels, now it numbers thirty-eight vessels, (serviceable)—not one of which is of modern type, nor has any one of them any modern machinery or armament. It is fortunate that America has not very frequent occasions of taking part in the Great Powers Jubilees.

THE manner in which Mr. Jesse Collings lost his seat in Parliament must be annoying both to himself and his party; especially, perhaps, to the Premier. The case is a hard one, for he not only loses his position as a member of the House of Commons, but his place as a Minister—and all for 2s. 10d! The case stands thus:—One of Mr. Collings' agents wrote to a friend at Colchester asking him to come over and vote, and proposing to pay his railway fare, which amounted to 2s. and 10d. The suggestion did not go beyond this. The Colchester man went to Ipswich but paid his own fare. Nevertheless, the mere proffer of payment is an offence in the eye of the law, and it has resulted in Mr. Collings' election being annulled. This is carrying purity of election to extremes.

THE *Rafai Am* Association of Lucknow will henceforward carry on its operations on a broader basis. It will co-operate with the recently established political organisation at Allahabad in raising sufficient funds from the inhabitants of Oudh and Rohilkund, in view of carrying on a systematic political agitation for the introduction of a representative element into the Legislative Councils of India. The object is a very good one, and we wish the Association success. It has been in existence for several years, but nothing very substantial has as yet come out of it.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL.

PARIS journals are a rich source of information of what is going on in London. Here is what one of them says:—"Those English are always practical. In London a new kind of hat has been invented for ladies to wear at the theatre. It is provided with a spring and string. When the curtain rises the wearer pulls the cord and her hat telescopes flat on her head; when the act is over, the spring is released and the hat resumes its original shape." The device is possibly intended for the benefit of the pit-men, in whose way the lovely towering hats and the wearers thereof stand while the play is going on. The leaders of the *beaux monde* may consent to flat unsightly "head gears", just as a temporary measure, for while the play claims exclusive attention they cease to be "cynosures of neighbouring eyes" for the time being.

THE well-known gunmaking firm of Krupp owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen occupy more than 500 acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in September, 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,605, the members of their families 45,776, making 64,381 persons supported by his works. Of the labourers 11,211 were engaged upon the works in Essen, the rest being employed in the surrounding mines, the branch works at Neuweid and Sayn, and the mines in Spain (Bilbao), from which, though less extensive, the finest ores are brought. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four sea steamers, and there are connected with his Essen works 42 miles of railway, employing 21 locomotives and 883 cars, 69 horses with 191 wagons, and 40 miles of telegraph wire with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatuses. The establishment possesses a grand chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic branch, a printing office with three steam and six hand presses, and a book binding room. The establishment even runs a hotel in Essen.

THERE is a man in Nevada, named Angela Cardelia, who claims to be the strongest man in the world. He is an Italian, aged thirty-eight, and stands 5 feet 8 inches, weighing 138 ponds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although Cardelia is not of unusual size, his spinal column is double the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the Middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hand grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cardelia then stooped down and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and with scarcely any perceptible effort raised him to the height of four feet and deposited him in a table near at hand. Once, two powerful men waylaid Cardelia with intent to thrash him, but he seized one with each hand and hammered them together until the life was nearly knocked out of them. His strength is inherited, for he says his father was more powerful than himself. Our Indian Pahlwans sometimes exhibit remarkable feats of strength, but then they are only Indian and their feats are never chronicled.

Apropos the order restoring the beard to the French army, it is curious to note that the capillary adornments of the solidiers' face have been a subject of contention in France from time immemorial. King Clovis adopted the moustache, then a foreign importation. Henri I. patronised both the beard and moustache. Louis XIII. abolished both, and ordered his officers to wear only a tuft of hair on the chin which was called *la royale*. Louis XIV. in the beginning of his reign went back to the moustache, but Mme de Maintenon objected to it, and made a clean shave of the whole face. Some young seigneurs refused to submit to the sacrifice, and were banished from Court. Under the first Revolution the beard again came into fashion. Napoleon I retained the beard, but only for the *corps d'elite* of his army. Others who had distinguished themselves on the field of battle were allowed to wear whiskers as a mark of distinction. The Monarchy of July chose the moustache only, but forbade the soldiers waxing or greasing it. The Second Empire inaugurated the Pimperiale, which was a copy of a la royale, save that the soldier was permitted to gum it and wear it with the moustache. To-day the beard is once more revived, but whiskers are prohibited as being too English. The revival, however, is not popular. There are so many officers who either can't get a beard, or whose beard is unpleasantly grey.

WE LEARN that the Austrian Professor Karabacek, in his searches among the Reynier papyri, which were unearthed some time back at El Fayoum, has discovered some historical documents of immense value. Many of these deal with the early beginnings of Islamism, and their contents, it is said, largely tend to upset nearly all that has been written on the subject by modern writers.

"A COUSIN of the Mahdi, named Mahomed Saleh, arrived at Dongola recently, coming from Omdarman with all his family. He has announced his intention to make his submission to the Egyptian Governments." He may be a "needy cousin" and greedy for aught we know, and he may have an eye to business in announcing his submission. The Egyptian Government may be elated as having done something really grand in netting a Mahdite, however low in rank, and may do something very special and handsome for him.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH APRIL.

A CUTTING from the *Indian Spectator*:—Is the Right Hon'ble Mr. Grant-Duff aiming at carving out a Turanian kingdom in the south of India, separated from the rest of the country? For he is reported to have said in his speech at the convocation of the Madras University—"The constant putting forward of Sanscrit literature, as if it were pre-eminently Indian, should stir the national pride of some of you, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese. . . . Ruffianly Europeans have sometimes been known to speak of natives of Indian as 'niggers', but they did not, like the proud speakers or writers of Sanscrit, speak of the people of the South as legions of monkeys." This was perhaps not quite a subject to be introduced in an academic address, but having done it, His Excellency should not have forgotten to add that one of these monkeys was on account of his services admitted by the proud Sanskritists into their pantheon, and is still worshipped as a god. What have the ruffianly Europeans or their refined brethren done to show in this line of grateful recognition of the help given to them by the natives of India, south, east, or west? Further it rests on the same authority that the European nations are the descendants of eighteen of the monkey legions who aided Rama in his invasion of Lanka, and were blessed by his rescued spouse with universal sovereignty over the earth in these latter days. This fact, too, ought not to have escaped the learned Chancellor of the University of Madras."

Mr. MUDIE has confided some interesting particulars about his library to a writer in the *Leisure Hour*. He orders 600 copies in advance of new works by Miss Braddon, Ouida, and several other popular novelists. In other cases only a few copies are ordered, the supply being regulated according to the demand. Of "Enoch Arden" he ordered 1,500 copies and of the "Idylls of the King" 1, 000. There is little demand for poetry, now-a-days, except, it seems Mr. William Morris's. The interest in biogra-

phies is very short-lived. Gordon is "forgotten" already; Froude's "Carlyle" is hardly ever "wanted;" Cross's "George Eliot" is "beginning to pall." The magazines most read are the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, and the American illustrated magazines; 250 copies of each of these are taken. 3,000 copies of "Livingstone's Travels" were ordered, 2,000 copies of "Essays and Reviews," 3,000 copies of each of George Eliot's novels, and 2,000 copies of the Queen's last book. As many as 1,000 copies of a "shilling dreadful" have been taken. Subscriptions vary from £1 1s. to £500; the latter being paid by public institutions. Some 1,000 parcels are sent to country and colonial subscribers weekly; and London is divided into 170 districts, each with its supply of carts.

THE HINDOO Brethren Association is the name of a new Political Association, started at Madras.

A CHICAGO merchant is going to have his name stamped on 50,000,000 toothpicks. He seems very desirous to have his name in every body's mouth.

GERMAN SOCIETY is said to be in a flutter in consequence of a huge scandal in the Court circles of Berlin. A short time ago, at a very select ball, a certain countess made an immense sensation by her fairy-like dress, but more especially by a diadem of brilliants of priceless value. This masterpiece of jewelry represented a pigeon nestling in the *blonde chevelure* of the countess, which it lit up with thousands of dazzling sparks. Its wearer was the observed of all observers, and the envy of not a few. When she got home, the priceless diadem was missing; search was immediately made everywhere, but without result. The Berlin police, from information received from *une femme de chambre* who was in the habit of prying into her mistress's drawers, waited next day on Frau von Y . . . ., charged her with having possession of the gem, and on her denying it, a detective went straight to the drawer where the valuable pigeon lay concealed. The lady then made a clean breast of it: she said she was jealous of the countess's triumph, but did not mean to steal the pigeon; in the cloak-room, however, while pretending to help her to put on her hood, she was tempted to pilfer the diadem and succumbed to the temptation. Herr von Y . . . ., who was absent on an official mission, has returned to Berlin very much distressed. The Emperor refuses to interfere, and if the law takes its course, there is no means of stifling the scandal except to find that the rash act was committed while the lady was temporarily insane through envy, and irresponsible for her actions.

AMONG the articles of Benares manufacture inspected by the Viceroy was a brass fountain, the design and handiwork of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, a political pensioner. The height of the fountain is from 12 to 14 feet; the cup is surrounded by grape leaves and fruits, and is supported by four large female figures. On the top reclines a figure of a goddess, holding in her hands the water jet. The work is made of brass throughout, and is said to be one of the handsomest masterpieces of native art and skill. It cost over Rs. 3,000 in construction. The Pensioner spends his time well. But what "Raja of Bhurutpore" can this handicraftsman be?

THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"We are now beginning to look forward with much interest to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. On the 24th June next, Her Majesty will enter on the 50th year of her reign, a reign which will henceforth be regarded as one of the most memorable in the history of the world. The day falls on a Sunday, and the Corporation of London, as it well befits them, are making arrangements for holding a solemn service in St. Paul's Cathedral. To that service all the distinguished Indian and Colonial visitors are to be invited. There will be a great many of these visitors in London for the Exhibition. The Corporation will go to the Cathedral in State, and a better beginning for the Queen's Jubilee could not be made. Then the same Indian and Colonial visitors are to be entertained at a grand banquet and ball at the Guildhall. The recognition of these Indian visitors is most fitting at such a celebration. We talk now a great deal about the "Greater Britain" beyond the seas. In connection with the Jubilee there is also to be a *conversazione* at South Kensington, and a grand *fete* at the Crystal Palace. It has been pointed out that such a magnificent run of festivities has not been heard of in London since the allied sovereigns were received by the Prince Regent, now more than seventy years ago. That celebration marked the close of a long war. The coming festivities will mark the long triumph of the arts, of commerce, of industry, and of science."

WOMEN in Burmah enjoy an amount of liberty unknown in other parts of the Eastern world, and are said to be more self-reliant, if not self-willed. "The Burmese maiden," it is said, "disposes of her affections as she pleases, marries the lad she likes best, and separates herself from him afterwards, if he offends her, by the simple process of going before the village elders and stating her case. If the complaint is just, the request is never refused. The women, though they are not nearly so well educated as their brothers, are nevertheless wonderful managers. A farmer's wife will carry out the sale of the whole rice crop to the agent of an English rice firm, and generally strike a better bargain than the farmer would himself. If the village constable is away, his wife will get the policemen together, stop a fight, arrest the offenders, and send them off to the lock-up all on her own responsibility." Their self-reliance" will grow apace as they get the benefit of European civilization, now placed within their reach and at their disposal.

THE MOST interesting excavations now taking place at the Acropolis in Athens have resulted in the discovery of six mutilated female statues in marble. These fragments, which are coloured and belong to the period before Phidias, cannot fail to be of great importance in the history of Art, as no museum in Europe possesses works of this period. A bronze statue of Victory has also been discovered. It is believed that the statues are part of those overthrown by the Persians, and buried by the Greeks at the building of the Acropolis in the times of Pericles. Further interesting discoveries are expected.

THE Astronomer Royal has made another effort to instruct people in keeping time. He would have the whole world count the day's hours continuously up to twenty-four, without breaking off in the middle, as at present, and making another start; and he would have this universal day begin at midnight by Greenwich time. When once the system was in working order, its convenience would be appreciated, especially by travellers; but the difficulty is to commence it. In the Antipodes they would have to call that noonday which they now call midnight. This is a sample obstacle merely; but it is of itself almost sufficient to make us despair of ever seeing the Astronomer Royal's dream fulfilled. Perhaps universal School Board will come in together. That won't be before millennium sets in, we are afraid.

MAX MULLER says in 200 years more there will be fifty-three millions speaking Italian, seventy-five millions French, one hundred and fifty-seven millions German, five hundred and ninety-five millions Spanish, and one billion eight hundred and thirty-seven millions English. Another German author thinks that at the end of 200 years the English language will be the universal language. A French author holds a similar opinion. The prognostication must be highly gratifying to English speaking people. But how has the conclusion been arrived at? The aquisition will be the greatest in India, we fancy.

WHATEVER objections may be entertained by the owners to their dogs being muzzled the returns which have been issued of cases of hydrophobia in London before and since the new regulation is conclusive to as to its usefulness. The deaths from hydrophobia for the twelve months of 1885 averaged about 2·16 per month, when the deaths numbered five. The muzzling order came into force on the 10th of December, and in that month there was only one death. A single case was reported in January of this year, and in February there was not even one.

FRIDAY 30TH APRIL.

THE British Government have decided, at the instance of Sir H. Roscoe, to appoint a Commission to enquire into M. Pasteur's method of treating persons believed to be infected with hydrophobia, and that Sir James Paget, Professor Burdon Sanderson, and Dr. Lauder Brunton are among the eminent pathologists who have consented to undertake the investigation. If a person bitten by a mad dog can, by inculation with "virus" within a month of the bite, be absolutely secured from an attack of hydrophobia, there is no reason why this terrible disease should not be banished from returns of mortality.

Der Echo, a Berlin paper, offers two prizes to persons who will send in the best solution to the oft-debated question why a man's wife is always called his "better half." The question can, we fancy, be better solved in primitive India than in advanced and civilized Europe.

THE COMMITTEE of the Bombay Anthropological Society have carefully examined the "Hairy Family" now being exhibited at Bombay, and the result of their inspection will, it is believed, be published shortly.

IT IS STATED that complete understanding exists between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell with regard to the course to be pursued immediately after the rejection, which has been fully foreseen, of the Irish measures to be proposed by the Government. Mr. Gladstone and Parnell, the *Morning Post* says, feel confident that if the Premier is permitted to dissolve Parliament the Irish constituents would secure Mr. Gladstone some sixty members in the metropolis and the leading English towns now represented by Conservatives or by opponents of Home Rule,

A VERY fine solar halo and four mock suns were seen in the neighbourhood of Greenwich about two o'clock on the afternoon of April 1st. At half-past one the upper edge of a halo was seen, and shortly afterwards the halo was completed. At 12 35m. two mock suns were seen, one on each side of the real sun, and about 5 deg. outside of the halo; almost immediately afterwards spots were noted emanating from the mock suns and spreading towards the north. By about 1h. 40m. the secondary halo was complete, and two other mock suns appeared in its circumference. The phenomena remained complete for about half an hour, after which they gradually faded. The mock sun near the east was distinctly visible till a quarter past two, when that in the north-west (which, with the other two, had disappeared some minutes earlier), reappeared for a little while. When complete the largest circle was about 163 deg. in diameter, extending from about 37 deg above the north horizon to about 40 deg above the south. At twenty minutes past two, only small fragments of the larger circle remained visible in the north and north-east, and these shortly afterwards faded away. At half past two p.m. on June 17, 1843, a similar phenomena were seen at Boston, in Lincolnshire, but there is no mention of the mock suns in the former case.

A MOST audacious bill has been laid before the French Chamber. A Deputy named Michelin has actually introduced a measure to disestablish the bar. The proposal is that every litigant should conduct his own case, and if he judges it unwise to do so, might trust his defence or the conduct of his claim to a friend who should represent him. All the etiquette of the profession—this revolutionary reform proposes—is to be disregarded. The friend may charge whatever terms he likes. No robes are to be worn. The dossier and the toeque are to disappear. The "privilege of counsel" is to be abolished. There is to be no protection. If the conductor of the case asks abusive questions of the witnesses whom he cross-examines, he may be proceded against for libel—that is, presumably if he has not already been challenged to a duel. To the obvious criticism that a lawyer needs a legal education, M. Michelin replies that he will have no lawyer. All that is wanted is that the facts should be stated. The law is to be studied by the judges, who are well paid for their work. We are not quite sure there has not been a duel already between the reforming deputy and some represantative of the gentlemen o the long robe.

AMONG the old books—rubbish and surplusage—which were recently sold by the Colombo Library, were some fifty or more volumes of "The Annual Register," which went for a few rupees. The purchaser knew the value of them better than the Committee. Not many weeks elapsed before he had an enquiry about the "Register" from the Colonial Office! "Some one had blundered." At any rate, the Governor, wishing to refer to the "Annual Register," found that the Library Committee had treated the whole lot as rubbish. The purchaser returned the broke on condition of being elected a "life member" of the Library. Such negligeace and inappreciation of literary matters at their proper value is not quite unknown in this side of India.

SATURDAY, 1ST MAY.

THE following extraordinary statement has, it is said, been canvassed in Parnellite circles in London:—It is said that 30,000 of the Martini-Henry rifles returned into stores by the army, who are receiving the improved rifle have vanished, and the story is that they have been secretly scattered throughout the Loyalist population in Ireland.

A GOLD fever is raging in the Argentine Republic in consequence of the reports of the discoveries of the precious metal in Patagonia. Two hundred petitions for the right to dig for gold in the Rio Gallegos district (where it is said the ore is) have been presented to the Government, and arranged parties are regularly quitting Buenos Ayres for the fields The *Buenos Ayres Standard* states that, if these gold mines turn out as rich as expected, the Government need take no special care about sending colonists and their families to the Rio Gallegos, as 20,000 people will pour into the valley when the fame of the gold

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spreads to Europe. Machinery has been already ordered from Europe, and a company has been started to work the mines with better appliances than those at present used by the explorers from Punta Arenas. While in former years three gold dollars per day were the average earnings from gold washing, now the gold washer make twenty gold dollars per day, and one or two parties have made 20,000 gold dollars in two months. It is to be hoped that delirium will not follow the fever and end in a terrible collapse.

THE story of the Cocos-Keeling Islands is something after the style of Robinson Crusoe. In 1825 Captain Ross, Scotchman, visited the Cocos-Keeling Island, an archipelago of coral formation, and but slightly raised above the surface of the sea, far out in the Indian Ocean, and till then unvisited by Europeans. Two years later he settled there permanently. He succeeded in inducing some Malays from Java and the Straits Settlements to join him, and help to cultivate the soil, the produce being sent annually to Batavia and Singapore whence necessaries were procured in exchange. Captain Ross ruled in patriarchal fashion. In 1854 he died, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. J. E. Chenies Ross, who was educated at Glasgow University. In 1857 the islands were formally annexed by a naval officer in the name of the British Government and placed under the Colonial Government. Lately, Mr Ross has taken alarm at the manner in which islands are being picked up by various European nations, and he applied to the Home Government for some title confirming him in the possession of the islands. An officer was, in consequence, despatched from Singapore in a British war vessel for this purpose, and also to transfer the islands from the Ceylon jurisdiction to that of the Straits Settlements.

THE Burmese dynasty, which so ingloriously ends in King Theebaw, puts into the shade the most ancient reigning families in point of age, if Burmese annals are to be credited. The *Royal History of Kings* enumerates 587,000 sovereigns following one another in regular succesion. Less interested sources, however, make the late dynasty little more than a century old, dating from a hunter named Oung Zaya, who obtained the throne partly by accident, and partly by his own right arm.

SOME leading Armenian merchants are assured that trouble is brewing in their native land which may, before long, cause serious complications. Russian intrigue, it is declared, now permeates not only Erzeroum, but the whole eastern side of Asia Minor, while it is believed that a sufficient force has been quietly collected on the Armenian frontier to overcome any opposition the Turks could offer. Their military arrangements are in an altogether chaotic condition, all the best troops having been drafted to Eastern Europe, leaving only tag-rag and bobtail behind. As a natural consequence the Kurds are more turbulent and more oppressive than ever, so that the Armenians are beginning to look with longing for the coming of the Russians. The Sultan's attention has been repeatedly drawn to this perilous state of affairs, but he makes light of it, affecting to believe that the Anglo-Turkish Convention guarantees the inviolability of his Asiatic territory.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.

A NEW FIAT.

IN spite of its seeming anxiety for the extension of technical education, the Government of Bengal must have been on the look out for a convenient loop-hole for getting out of the Cirencester scholarship difficulty in which Sir Ashley Eden had placed it unwarily. The scholarships, though not properly endowed ones and granted from year to year, have come to be regarded as a regular institution of the country, and the Government cannot with a good grace get out of them without some sort of plausible plea. A plea has at last been ingeniously found out, and will serve its purposes just as well as any other. Information has been received, we are told, by the Government, that some of the scholars from this country to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester employ a portion of their time in legal and other studies "entirely unconnected with the objects of the scholarships, which are announced to be, promotion of agricultural improvement." The Lieutenant-Governor must have been very wrath at this information or else he would not have been all haste in fulminating the threat, that in future any scholar who is guilty of not applying himself exclusively to agricultural studies shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship. It is not obvious how any indulgence in "legal and other studies" tends to interfere with the "promotion of agricultural improvement," nor is it very clear either as to how legal studies bearing on the important question of land are totally unconnected with the objects of the scholarship. Those that are in the confidence of the Government might be able to tell us, what the term "other studies" precisely means. For ourselves we cannot think that even medical, engineering, or mechanical studies, can in any way prove prejudicial to a through knowledge of agriculture in all its bearings. What then our Cirencester scholars are guilty of besides indulging in the proscribed legal studies must be scientific or literary studies in some one of the many universitses or colleges, which they foolishly think may better their fortunes and make their services more useful in their subsequent career, or may give them nearer completion towards the ideal of educated manhood. The *bona fide* agricultural prospects of those who have already returned from Cirencester does not look very cheery and bright, and, if on their return they have to betake themselves to a deputy's or a teacher's work, as some of them have had, they had much better spare themselves the troubles and sacrifices of an unprofitable education in the Agricultural College, Royal though it be. General and legal studies only tend to perfect a man's education, and will help an agriculturist in being generally more useful in his special capacity just as well as, if not better than any other seeker after truth and knowledge. Combining legal and other studies with some special branch of knowledge is after all no dangerous innovation introduced by the mischievous Indian student, for it is no rare sight to find a Civilian, an engineer, a professor, yea a medical man, who is a barrister-at-law as well. Nor does it appear that Indian students delight in undue indulgence in proscribed studies to the detriment of their Government's trust. They acquit themselves, on the contrary, very creditably in all their agricultural examinations, either practical or theoretical, and some of them have beaten English and Scotch students hollow, and have taken the highest places in the list and carried of the best prizes and secured the most valuable scholarships. The Government would unquestionably have the right to stop their stipends or deal with them in any other manner it might think fit, if they made a show even of neglect of their legitimate studies and proper duties. But it would not, we submit, be within it rights in compelling them to stick to one branch of knowledge solely and singly, if they have capacity for more and are desirous of making the most of their opportunities. What imaginary harm the Government of Bengal could be afraid of if its scholars should, for their pleasure, future benefit or welfare devote their leisure hours to the cultivation of such other branches of knowledge as may suit their individual tastes, or may turn to be of some profit and use to them should they, as is by no means unreasonable to be afraid of, happen to be unsuccessful in the primary object of their sojourn in England, is more than we can guess or tell. We for ourselves cannot think of any valid reasons for apprehension, and the irresistible conclusion is that the Government is bent upon throwing difficulties and obstacles in the way of these scholars and of making the scholarships as unpopular and uncomfortable as possible. We have had various occasions for referring to the unenviable unpopularity already attained by these scholarships, and we have seen how reluctant our students are to avail of these state-scolarships having regard to the probable prospects, and how eagerly they will in some cases give them up even after accepting them, should there be any better openings for them in this country. We deem it, therefore, our duty to warn Government against this mistaken, and, we were going to say. mischievous, policy of undue and unnecessary interference, and the Government should take early note of it should it be really anxious to revive and keep up the popularity of these scholarships. As a matter of fact, we believe the means and leisure at the disposal of the generality of Indian students, preculde their indulging largely in "other" studies, and those that may have the means, time, or energy for them should be rather encouraged in than disuaded from, pursuing these studies for they do not in the least interfere with their legitimate sphere of work, as conclusively proved by the hard testimony of examiners and examinations. If, however, it should be the object of Government, first to systematically unpopularise the scholarships by all available means at its disposal, and then to abolish them altogether on the pretended score of the unpopularity of its own creation, it could not possibly have hit upon a more unostentatious and insidious and withal workable a device.

THE PROPOSED KUMARTOLLY DYING HOUSE.

THE good people of Kumartolly have been very much exercised by a proposition of the Port Commissioners to build a house right on the landing of the Kumartolly Ghat for the accommodation of dying persons for whom the rite of *Antarjali* is needed at the moment of death. The ritual of the rite requires that at the moment of death the lower half of the body of the dying person should be immersed in the river. The practice is, as all our Hindu readers know well, that when all hope of recovery is lost and death is imminent, dying persons are brought to the river side and kept in a convenient house until the last moment, and when the closing gasps are being breathed, the body is taken to the river bed and the lower limbs are partially immersed, so that the final exit of life may take place while the body is so situated. This is what was at one time denounced as "ghat murder," and it is to promote it, or afford it every facility, that the proposed house is intended. There are now four such houses in Calcutta, two on two sides of Kasi Mitra's Burning Ghat, one attached to the Mayo Native Hospital, and one at Nimtolla. Whether a fifth is needed or not we do not now wish to enquire. We have not the smallest possible objection to one or more such buildings being erected, if needed, nor have the people of Kumartolly. What we and they object to is the spot selected. The landing of a large public bathing ghat to which upwards of 5000 persons daily resort for their morning ablutions is the worst possible place for keeping dying persons, and the exposure of the dying and the dead amidst, and in close proximity to, bathers is a grievous outrage on public decency. The great outcry against the old Nimtollah Burning Ghat was that it was exposed on the river front, and people cruising about on the river were exposed to the chance of beholding a burning pile, and in building the new burning ghat every care was taken so to wall it in as not to let any thing be seen from the outside. This was perfectly right and proper; and the Municipal bye-laws, both of the Town and of the Suburbs, and we believe of the Mufussil generally, insist upon corpses being properly covered when being carried to the burning ground. The rule was perhaps not required. No tribe, caste, or sect in Bengal recognises public exposure of the dead; every possible care is taken to prevent exposure, and, generally speaking, the dead are carried about with the most scrupulous care for decency, propriety, and show of respect for the deceased. The rite of *Antarjali* has to be performed by the Hindus, and we as Hindus should be the last to put any obstruction in its way; but we see no reason, or sense of decency, or propriety in so arranging matters that it must be performed in the middle of a large crowd of men, women and children engaged in bathing in a narrow ghat. If the members of the Port Commission, all men of light and leading, thoroughly familiar with the customs, habits and beliefs of the people of this country, and of humane feeling generally, will realise in their mind the idea of corpses right amidst persons engaged in bathing or prayer, they will at once perceive the highly offensive character of the project that is now under their consideration. They cannot be unaware that they employ a large body of domes to cruise on the river in order to sink every corpse that might be floating about, and they cannot authorise that in a crowded bathing ghat which they prevent in midstream. There is another matter in this connexion which is

specially deserving of their careful consideration —it is the grave risk of spreading infectious diseases. There is no law or restriction about the immersion in the river of persons in their last extremity, and persons dying of infectious diseases, of small pox or typhus fever, or covered over with, or dressed in, clothes loaded with cholera dejecta, may be, and as a matter of fact will be, dipped in the water in which healthy people are at the time bathing at a distance of three, four or five feet, and if there be any truth in the law of infection and contagion, it cannot but lead to the wide spread of infectious diseases. Is it proper that a scheme should be started which is open to this grave objection? True, people apprehensive of infection may abandon the ghat, and go to other places for their ablutions; but the only public bathing ghats accessible to them are, on the south side, the Rathtollah Ghat, and on the north side, the Bagbazar Ghat, both over a third of a mile away from the spot in question, and the trouble to the bathers, many of them women and children, of daily walking the distance will be great. For the rite of *Antarjali* it is quite immaterial whether there be a pukka ghat or not, and the number of cases concerned does not come up to half a dozen per day. The question, therefore, involves the determination of which is the greater evil, the closing of a public ghat, and putting 5000 persons to daily inconvenience, or the location of a dying house at a place where there is no flight of steps on the river side? It is observable, too, that the bank of the river is now faced with masonry revetment throughout the whole Calcutta front, and no inconvenience can be apprended in taking a dying man on it. The question thus put is a very simple one, and, we believe, the Port Commissioners, if they will look into it carefully, will find no difficulty in deciding it satisfactorily.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

IT is not we believe, the regular practice of Government institutions in Bengal to issue a regular educational prospectus in the official *Gazette*, at the beginning of each working session. The prospectus of the Medical College, however, has, we see, been published in the *Gazette*. There are in the prospectus one or two rules which are likely to press hard upon the student, and which, though not innovations in all cases, are deserving of criticism as they have been published for general information. The system of collecting fees by half-yearly instalments of 30 Rs. in advance, instead of monthly instalments of 5 Rs., as used always to be the case ever since the establishment of the College, on the fee system, presses, we know for certain, very hard upon the students, the major portion of whom come from the middle class people whose incomes are invariably monthly and who experience the greatest difficulty in making the half-yearly payments, as they generally have not the means of laying by any very considerable sums. If the monthly fee system always worked well, we fail to see why the authorities should have found it necessary to make this unpleasant departure. The innovation was introduced only two or three years ago, and has ever since been a source of much inconvenience and trouble to the poorer students. Mr. Grant Duff's Government at Madras, which is always on the look out for originality of some sort or another, has lately been trying to introduce this objectionable system to all the educational institutions of the Southern Presidency. The result, as might have been well expected, has been that the "term fee," system as it is called has been met with a storm of indignation, and has called forth an united protest from all the educationists of the Presidency. The system should be done away with in this country as soon as possible, though it may do well enough in rich countries like England where it very largely obtains. It is objectionable on better grounds than that of the inability of the majority of students to meet large demands for fee at a time. Supposing, for reasons that the student may have no control over, he finds himself compelled to leave the college, before completing his term, he for no fault of his own, has to forfeit a portion of the fees, for which he receives no return whatsoever.

The scale of fees chargeable again, on the students desirous of attending extra courses of lectures and hospital practice, and on casual students, is unreasonably high, and proves a positive deterrent to the students in nine cases out of ten, however promising they may be. There is another rule which smacks so decidedly of the 'shop' that the authorities should loose no time in having it modified. It says:— "Any matriculated student who leaves the College before completing his University course with the object of continuing his studies at a Medical School in Europe, may receive certificates of attendance at lectures on payment of fees at the rate fixed in the rule about extra lectures and casual students. But in calculating the sum to be so paid, the amount of the fees already paid by him as a regular student or in the case of a free student, the amount which would have been paid by him had he been a paying student, shall be deducted." This is putting an unnecessary though trifling obstacle on the way of promising students of the college who may be desirous of proceeding abroad to finish their medical education.

The tenth rule again says, "that College scholars, who receive less than Rs. 20 per mensem, are not required to pay Rs. 30 per session. The logic of this rule evidently is that those who get a pretty large sum in the shape of stipends and scholarships should not get their education gratis. But it is bad and faulty logic and ignores the first principle of the scholarship system and proposes to deprive the deserving student of the advantages gained by his superior merits. We do not say that the Calcutta Medical College is the only Government institution that is unjust and uncharitable to its deserving and promising students in this respect and that is all the more reason why we desire to draw particular attention to this objectionable feature in the rules. The rule, moreover would have the effect of placing the better students in a predicament that the authorities hardly contemplate. If the student by his diligence and intelligence is unfortunate enough in securing a scholarship of 25 or 20 Rs a month he would as a matter of fact, under this rule be in a far worse condition than a brother student who gets the poorer stipend of 20, 15 or 10 Rs and has not to pay any fees. A rider to this rule goes on to say that "the holders of the Doorga Charan Laha and all other scholarships will be required to pay fees as a matriculated student." Why the poor Doorga Charan Laha and other scholars should be made to pay fees though they should not get so, much as 20 Rs, does not seem to be very clear unless we suppose that it is the Government scholars who alone are to have the indulgence of exemption. By thus putting a premium on its own scholarships the Government will be but unpopularising the private scholarships which should not be done in justice at least to the public spirit and liberality of the donors and endowers of those scholarships.

A lady student of the college will get a special scholarship of 20 Rs. a month, and those who have passed the Entrance Examination will get their tuition and residence free. Eleven scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month will be awarded to candidates—*first*, who are selected by Sir Walter de Souza; *second*, according to their position in the University Entrance and preliminary examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the Entrance Examination. Female students who have not passed the Entrance, or a special test examination, but who read and write Bengal, can be admitted into the Eden Hospital as pupil dhais. Of these eight will receive Rs. 6 per mensem, and the rest will be taught free. After 12 months' tuition and bed-side practice, if found proficient, they will obtain a certificate qualifying them to practise midwifery.

THE COURT FEE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on the 23rd of March Lord Fitzgerald directed an attack against the Court Fee system of India. His Lordship moved for a return of the taxes and duties raised or levied on the administration of justice in India during the past year, whether by stamps, *ad valorem* duties, or otherwise under the Court Fees Act of 1870, or any of the Acts referred to therein. He also proposed that the subject of the taxation of justice in India be referred to the Select Committee on the operation of the Government of India Act of 1858. Lord Fitzgerald has for years taken a great interest in the administration of justice in India. While he was a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council he has had special opportunities of studying this subject. He bears testimony to the wonderful improvement that has taken place with reference to judicial appointments in this country during the last 20 years. "Great progress," he says, "had been made in India during that period in reference to the appointment of the Judges and the administration of the law. It was one of the greatest blessing to the Indian people that now they had a pure administration of justice under Judges who might be thoroughly trusted. There existed among the Indian population the utmost confidence in the administration; but while he found this improvement had taken place in the interval, he also found that nothing had been done potentially to reduce the amount of taxation on the administration of justice." The improvement that has taken place with reference to the judicial appointments during the last 20 years, we would tell Lord Fitzgerald, is confined to the Subordinate Judicial Service in Bengal and to some extent in Madras and Bombay. In Northern India the system of selecting Subordinate Judicial Officers from among uneducated men of the amla class is still in full force. Judges of this class cannot be thoroughly trusted by the people. And as regards District Judges, who in the Regulation provinces are almost exclusively taken from the Covenanted Civil Service and in the non-Regulation provinces partly from that Service and partly from the class of military officers in civil employ, the improvement is not a matter of congratulation. The Judges of the Calcutta High Court have on several occasions publicly recorded their opinion that an appeal from the decision of a Munsif or Subordinate Judge in Bengal to the District Judges, does not necessarily mean a resort to a better and more efficient tribunal. In order to remedy this defect, Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, devised a scheme, which, to provide for the judicial training of the junior Civilians required the election of the Judicial Branch of the Service at an early stage of their career. But he would be a bold man, who would venture to assert that the late Lieutenant-Governor's plan has been attended with much success. The want of knowledge of law which is frequently displayed by our District Judges is really painful.

But let that pass. Lord Fitzgerald has done a great service by drawing the attention of Parliament to the question of the taxation of justice in this country. His Lordship pertinently observes that this is a subject of considerable importance as it affects the welfare of the 220 millions of India. He points out that all economic writers are agreed in thinking that the worst of all taxations is that on the administration of justice, inasmuch as it acts as a prohibition, and deprives man of every thing by depriving him of justice. The petitions presented to the Indian Committee which sat in 1853, prayed for a reduction of the heavy duties then levied on the administration of justice in India. Since that time the duties have been greatly enhanced. Under the Court Fees Act of 1870 which was passed by the Government of Lord Mayo at the instance of Sir John Strachey, the institution of a suit claims the payment of a tax varying from eight annas, if the subject of litigation do not exceed five rupees, up to Rs. 3,000 according to the value of the matter in controversy; and thereafter every step in the cause is the subject of a fee or tax. Sir Richard Garth, in his able minute on the Court Fees Act of 1870, has conclusively shown the hardship and injustice which the system established by that Act entails on Civil suitors in India, and more especially in Bengal. Civil suitors in India are now made to bear the burden of the entire annual cost, not only of the Civil Courts, but of all the Criminal Courts also, besides, contributing a very large surplus in addition for the benefit of the general public. Civil suitors,

in Bengal are taxed in the shape of Court-fee stamps to an amount which is nearly double the annual expenditure of the Civil Courts in the Province. It is superfluous to say that in any other country such a burden upon suitors would be considered intolerable; and that in England there has always existed a very strong feeling against making any thing like a profit out of the taxation of justice. Common fairness demands that the same just principle should be acted upon in India. The defenders of the existing system would, perhaps, tell us that it is desirable to impose a heavy tax upon suitors in this country in order to put a check upon frivolous and unnecessary litigation. But that, as Lord Fitzgerald justly remarked, is no answer at all. His Lordship continued:—"Expensive law deprived the poor man of his rights, it did not check litigation, and left a power of oppression in the hands of the rich. Justice was taxed in India in a way that would not be tolerated in this country, and his desire was to call attention to the grievous injustice inflicted upon the millions of India in this matter, in the hope that some means might be devised to mitigate a great and crying evil." In this view every sensible and right-thinking person will doubtless agree.

Lord Kimberley's reply to Lord Fitzgerald was, as usual, feeble in the extreme. The Secretary of State profoundly remarked that there was an extreme desire for litigation in India. Even admitting for the sake of argument and not that this is true, let us hear what Sir Richard Garth says on the point. He writes:—"There is not the same reason now as there was in former times, for preventing unnecessary litigation by means of a tax. The subordinate courts are far stronger than they used to be and fully able to deal effectually with unfounded claims; and I should hope that the very questionable policy of denying justice to the poor, for the purpose of restraining generally a spirit of litigation, would hardly find much favour with our rulers of the present day." This is simply unanswerable. Lord Kimberley could not deny that the question raised by Lord Fitzgerald required attention. His Lordship referred to Sir Richard Garth's minute and then proceeded:—"The Viceroy and a Committee of the Legislative Council were now specially dealing with the question, and as long ago as 1881 a Bill was brought in by the Council which, though it was originally of a financial character, dealt specially with this question. In 1884 a circular was sent round to all the courts in India requesting information. There seemed to be no doubt that the initiatory fees required revision. But at the same time, it was impossible for the government to leave finance out of sight. India was just now under great financial pressure, and it was absolutely necessary to consider the question not merely with reference to a particular tax or fee, but to the whole financial position of the country. The Viceroy and the Government were desirous of removing any grievance which might be found to exist. As the question was of an extremely technical character and was already in proper hands for its investigation, he would appeal to his noble and learned friend to withdraw his motion. He deprecated his noble and learned friend's proposal to refer this question to the Committee on Indian affairs which was about to sit. That Committee would not be precluded from inquiring into it. But looking to the technical character of the matters involved, the Committee probably would not think it desirable to deal with them. He hoped therefore that his noble and learned friend would be content with his assurance that the subject should receive the careful consideration of the Government with a view to the redress of any grievance which might be proved to exist." The importance of Lord Kimberley's admission that the initiary fees require revision cannot be overrated. It is true that, in dealing with this question, the Government cannot leave finance out of sight altogether; but we must not forget that so lately as the year 1867 the tax had not amounted to more than one-fourth of the expenditure; and that it was not the intention of Government when the present system was introduced that suitors should pay anything like the whole of the cost of the court establishments. The machinery in the Original Side of the High Court is infinitely more expensive than it is in the Mofussil Courts; and yet the amount of stamp fees charged in the former is very much less than in the latter. This is a grievous injustice which ought to be remedied as soon as possible.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In the recent Budget the Finance Minister discusses the subject of Railway revenue and expenditure. He points out that the net results of the working of the Railways is very unfavourably affected by the increased interest on gold loans owing to the fall in the value of the rupee; by the energy displayed in railway construction; and by the expenditure of capital on lines which can never be expected to cover the interest charge. The Budget Estimates of 1886-87 shew an increase over the Budget Estimates of 1885-86 to net revenue under State Railways of £685,000. This increase, over the whole account, is, however, reduced to £458,000 by the decrease under guaranteed Railways. Sir Auckland Colvin hopes that increase in the actual receipts as compared with those taken on our Estimates, whether under State or Guaranteed Railways may recoup some of this loss. It appears that in 1884-85 State Railways yielded a net gain of £135,816. That year, as we have often said in these columns, was an exceptional year as regards our railway traffic. The loss in 1884-85 on both guaranteed and State Railways of £846,034 is increased in 1886-87 to a net loss of £1,453,300. The Finance Minister explains the cause of this heavy increase in the estimated net loss. It is, he says, mainly due on the one hand to the large amount of capital at present being expended on railways, of which much will remain unremunerative; on the other hand, to the increased cost for guarantee in the case of the Indian Midland line conceded last year to a Company. The fall in silver has also contributed to the loss. The amount to be directly expended by the State for the construction of railways amounts to 16 crores in the three years ending 1886-87. This capital outlay will have added, exchange apart, an additional burden of £640,000 to our interest charge in 1887-88. The amount of capital, whether expended in State construction, or in construction by companies, for interest in which the Government of India has made itself liable during the three years ending in 1886-87, amounts to no less than the sum of 28 crores of rupees. Sir Auckland Colvin observes:—"As part of the railways under construction at present will bring to the State little or no direct profit, we must not anticipate a decrease in the loss in our railways for some considerable time to come. On the contrary, the loss will probably be progressively greater for the next three or four years, and this not because the lines which are open to traffic are not paying, but on the contrary, because, in spite of their increasing receipts, all they can yield, and far more, is swallowed up in the interest in capital on other lines under construction. When it has been said that the increase of the expenditure on account of military railway works, is estimated to amount to two millions annually, much of the loss above spoken of is, of course, included in figures given in the estimate of loss embodied in these statements. The loss, that is to say, is not additional to that which is spoken of when it is said that so much has been added to our expenditure for Military Railways; the charge is not additional to the increased expenditure included on account of these railways. The statements given here serve simply to show that, in making a general estimate of the position created for us by the prosecution of our railway policy and by the increase to our military expenditure, we cannot for some time to come look to our railway revenue to give any net gain upon our estimates; that all we can expect is that they should lessen a loss; and that for the next two or three years even this relief will probably diminish, though at a later stage it should again make it more felt."

What has been said above brings to prominent relief the present financial effect of the railway construction in which the Government of India is now engaged, and the heavy strain to which it has subjected its resources. We have to bear a net loss of nearly a crore and a half in the current year; and this loss will be progressively greater for the next few years. This is a fine prospect indeed for the Indian tax-payer! The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat in 1884, recommended the expenditure of 28 crores of rupees on railway extension in India during the next five years, because the evidence placed before the Committee led them to believe that the Indian railways were earning more than 5 per cent. on their total capital outlay. The Committee distinctly stated in their report that they based their recommendation on the fact that Indian railways were paying concerns; and they calmly laid down that additional burdens must not be imposed on the tax-payer for railway construction. Now in reviewing the Committee's report, we pointed out that they had made a mistake in taking the figures of 1883-84 as their guide, as the circumstances of the year with regard to railway traffic were quite exceptional; and that the condition laid down by the committee was impossible of fulfilment. The lines recommended by the Committee, whether productive or not, were at any rate commercial lines, which might have been expected to yield some return in their capital outlay. But under cover of the Committee's report the Government of India is raising loans for building railways which will bring to the State little or no direct profit. Then we must not forget that the shareholders of the Companies which have been started during the last 4 or 5 years under Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy, will try their best to shift their losses on to the dumb and helpless Indian tax-payer; and it is needless to say that their attempts will be successful in almost every case. The first line made under this system was the Bengal Central Railway, which has already proved unprofitable. In answer to Sir George Campbell, the Under-Secretary of State for India stated the other day in his place in Parliament, that the guarantee in the case of the Bengal CentralRailway which was originally given for 9 years has been already converted into a permanent guarantee. Seeing the good fortune of the Bengal Central Railway, the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway have applied that the same concession should be granted to them; and the application is now under the consideration of the Government of India. We may be certain, that of the Companies which have been started under Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy those which succeeded would hold to their bargain, while those whose undertakings proved unprofitable would manage to have their losses borne by the Indian Exchequer. We are glad to see that Sir George Campbell has given notice that at the earliest opportunity he would move a resolution on the subject. The fate of this resolution will be watched with great interest and anxiety by the Indian tax-payer.

INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

For some time past the attention of Government has been directed to Technical Education with a view to provide lucrative occupations to the people, and many have been the schemes projected and started for the purpose. None, however, has hitherto shown any sign of vitality or practical efficiency. This is due principally to two causes; 1st, a mistaken idea of providing manual occupation for those who now betake to HigherEducation; 2nd, to a want of grasp of the phraseTechnical Education. Both these causes are prominently manifest at work in Mr. Grant-Duff's last convocation speech, and, from indications contained in the Viceroy's speeches at Agra, it would seem that His Excellency has not risen above the influence of those causes. Those who betake to the higher branches of collegiate study, whether in India or in Europe, are persons who seek intellectual occupations, and to refer them to the manual arts is simply to offer them an insult and nothing more. True, there may be a

abnormal demand for intellectual work, and it may be necessary, under such circumstances, to apply a brake; but such is not the case in any part of India now, and there is no probability of such a contingency arising within any measurable distance of time. Confining our attention to Bengal we find that in 1884-85 the total number of pupils in our Colleges was limited to 2779 against 2826 of the preceding year, showing a falling off of 47. This, for a population of 70 millions, gives one candidate for high intellectual accomplishment in every 25,188 of the people. This is a ratio which no man in his senses would declare to be excessive. If it discloses any thing, it shows the extreme poverty of intellectual culture in this country. In Germany the ratio is about a hundred times greater. To talk then of diverting some of the 2779 of our college students to manual labour is to talk of a plan for intensifying intellectual darkness. And Mr. Grant-Duff, by urging the graduates and the undergraduates of Madras to forego collegiate studies for the sake of industrial arts, wanted only to heighten the gloom of the Benighted Presidency. This may sound strange, but he, who wants less than one in twenty-five thousand to be liberally taught, cannot mean otherwise, at least his action is open to no other inference, whether he means it or not. It might be said that the total of 2779 undergraduates may not be a large number, still the total of pupils in the high English schools is large, and it is to them that the remarks of Mr. Grant-Duff applies. Confining ourselves, again, to Bengal, we hold that such is not the case. The total as shown in the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal in 1884-85 is 53,273 against 53,493, showing a falling off of 226. With a population of 70 millions this gives a ratio of 1 in 1314, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is poor as poor can be, and whatever it is, it is absolutely necessary to produce the 2779 undergraduates. Reduce the number of students in the high schools and there must, as a matter of course be a corresponding reduction in the number of candidates for college tuition, and the result will be a ratio of less than one liberally educated for every 25,188 of the population. And no greater evil can be fall the country than such a reduction in the rate of its intellectual progress. The civilization of a country depends upon the highest amount of culture existing in it, and the less the amount the lower must be its status as a civilized nation. Every member of a community, male and female, without an exception, may be taught to read and write, and still that community cannot rank with one in which a great many may be left untaught and a few may attain the highest intellectual position. Were England by a miracle this day able to do away with the 21 per cent. of cross marks in marriage registers, and get every man and woman to read and write, and at the same time to lose by way of compensation 50 of her best mathematicians, 50 physicists, 50 historians, 50 poets, 50 novelists, 50 engineers and 50 leading writers, she would at once be thrown a hundred years behindhand of France or Germany, and he, who will recommend this price for universal diffusion of the three R's., would be looked upon as a traitor to his country. And what is true in England would be equally true in India. As to occupations for the graduates which the 2779 undergraduates are to produce, we have already said so much and so often that we need say nothing more now.

To turn now to the second cause—the want of grasp of the true meaning of the phrase Technical education. Those who use it most do not attempt to define it, and, when hard pressed, try to take shelter under its vagueness and all-comprehensiveness. From the fine arts to palm leaf fans, from self registering barometers to bamboo baskets every thing comes under the term technical work, and what is most wanted is a clear understanding as to which of these works should be encouraged in order to divert our rising generation from school rooms to workshops. Until we come to an understanding in this matter no fair argument is possible, and this is what the advocates of Technical Education as opposed to literary and scientific education will not permit us. Mr. Grant-Duff, in his address, scampers over a wide range of subjects but he nowhere deigns to say which of the subjects should engage the attention of the students, of our Higher Schools, and which should be left to the lower strata of society. Caste distinction in India is but another name for professional distinction, and no scheme of national education can prove effectual which does not take it into consideration, for the time for the abrogation of caste lies in a distant future, far beyond the range of practical politics, and at present we must work with the materials we have at hand. Let us, however, overlook this all-important factor, and suppose that the people will take to professions according to the behest of their rulers and not according to their caste obligations and individual will, and take a survey of some of the principal arts to which the people can apply themselves. The first on our list are of course the fine arts,—sculpture, painting and music. The first is impracticable in Bengal, for we have no statuary marble accessible to us, within a reasonable distance, and where it is accessible, as in some parts of Rajputana and Central India,—and where sculpture is practised, it does not pay. Stone-masons and sculptors get very little more than the wages of untaught day-labourers. Painting as a fine art, in its higher branches, is not in demand, and it would be a retroversion of all economic laws to suppose that supply should precede demand, or that the interval between the production of supply and the creation of the demand can be tided over without disastrous consequences. The Indian public has not yet evinced any desire for the finest works from the painter's brush, and so long it does not, it is hopeless to expect any remunerative work in that line. Certain it is, that the most accomplished pupil of the Government Art School, after the assiduous study of a quarter of a century, has just now to content himself with a junior drawing mastership, worth 80 Rs. a month in that school. Were the school to be abolished to-morrow he would fail to earn even that sum. Most of his form-fellows have betaken to other professions, writership &c., and those that still stick to Art earn less. Of music we do not care to say more than that the best of our musicians do not earn as much as middle class keranies. For art work of the kind for which there is a demand we have no want of apprentices coming from strata of society lower than those from which undergraduates proceed. Supposing that our undergraduates took their places, the present apprentices must go to lower professions, it may be that of delvers on state railways, and thereby deprive the aboriginal races of their occupation. This is a consummation which we cannot look upon as an improvement on the present condition of the people.

Of the higher mechanical arts the policy of Government requires the most lucrative posts to be reserved for Europeans, and in the lower ranks we have no want of candidates without trenching upon our undergraduates. This remark might appear offensive to Government; but those, who replaced by a European the Head Muhammedan Mathematical instrument-maker in the Surveyor General's Office and the Parsi Head Ship-builder from the Government Docks at Bombay, can scarcely complain of our deduction. For carpenters' and blacksmiths' work, there is as large a supply of workmen as there is a demand, and if our undergraduates are to poach into their preserves, the present race of carpenters and blacksmiths must go to the wall. The same may be said of our shoe-makers and basket makers, but we shall not object to such of our contemporaries as are earnest about it, sending their children to replace our Muchis and Domes. When the Aryans took possession of India, they condemned the aboriginal people to the rank of helots, of artizans and labourers, and the present conquerors of the country try to introduce the same policy under the high-sounding name of "Technical education," and the glamour of the "knighthood or nobility of labour." But the people cannot be taken in by it. Dire necessity may doubtless compel them to support life some how, even in the same way in which Brahmin women found it necessary to carry on their head loads of earth which their husbands and and brothers excavated for canal or railway embankments, during the Dekkan famine, but it is adding insult to injury to call it the "knighthood of labour."

It is the furthest from our wish to deny that there are arts which with proper training and capital would afford profitable occupation to a large number of our people, but we repudiate the idea that such arts and the practice thereof have any relation to liberal education or the people who seek it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE apprehension of a coalition of the Liberal and Conservative leaders in order to thwart Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures seems to have no foundation. The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Rossendale on Monday, said that he had no intention of joining the Conservative coalition. His Lordship read a letter from Mr. Bright in which he protested energetically against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills. Mr. Gladstone's difficulties are therefore continually on the increase, and it must go hard with his scheme when advanced Liberals like Mr. Bright, who was once supposed to be favourably inclined towards the Federal system, are arrayed in one solid mass against his well-meant measures. Matters will, it is expected, be soon brought to a head, as Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his intention of moving the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Land Purchase Bill on the reassembling of Parliament. Daily meetings are taking place in various parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of explaining the merits of the Irish Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills, Both the leaders of the Liberals and Conservatives have been daily engaged in delivering exhaustive speeches on the subject.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech on the Home Rule Bill took three hours and a half in delivery, and abundantly proves that age has not at all affected the fire of the most brilliant orator of the day. It is said that after the third hour his voice became a little weak, but the spurt he made soon after, restored his voice, and altogether the speech was magnificent and in every way worthy of the gifted orator. The following extract from its peroration will, we feel sure, be read with engrossing interest by our countrymen. It bears upon their constitution quite as much as upon that of Irishmen. "In concluding, he remarked that he had no right to affirm that Ireland, through her chosen representatives, would accept the plan that he offered. He had no title to assume that Ireland would cheerfully accept the measure; that it was impossible for the Government to attempt to force upon her what was intended to be a boon, nor could we possibly press England and Scotland to accord to her what she did not heartily welcome and embrace. He was aware that there were difficulties in the way, but he relied on the patriotism and the sagacity of the House; he relied on the effects of free and full discussion, and more than all, he relied on the just and generous sentiments of the whole British nation. He asked the House to practise what it so often preached (cheers) in our own case, with firm and fearless hand, the doctrines which they had so often inculcated in others; namely, that the concession of local self-government was not the way to sap or to impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. He asked that they should rely less on merely written stipulations, and more on those better stipulations which were written in the hearts and mind of men. He asked them to apply to Ireland the happy experience which we had gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations had now taught us, that the best and surest foundation we could find to build upon, was the foundation offered by the affections, the convictions, and the will of men. Thus by the decree of the Almighty, far more than by any other method, we might be enabled to secure at once the social peace and fame, the power and permanence, of the Empire."

THE Thibet Mission will leave Darjeeling some time this month. It will consist of twelve Europeans with an escort of 75 Indian troops

and 300 followers. The staff of the mission as at present arranged consists of Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. T. Paul, Capt. Gawtkin, and Mr. Warry. Doctor Leahy, Residency and Civil Surgeon Cashmere, has been appointed to the medical charge of the mission. It will be accompanied by a geologist and a small establishment. The establishment is officially described as "small" but will, we are sure, be nothing of the kind. Some idea of the cost of the mission will be formed from the fact that five hundred mules are to be collected at Allahabad for its use and after passing a veterinary inspection they will be sent to Darjeeling. What occasion there will be for the use of 500 mules, for a 'small' mission and why this large number of animals will have to be collected at Allahabad and carried all the way up Darjeeling, and what the cost of the little bill will be is a secret of the Foreign Office which ordinary mortals cannot be permitted to pry into. It gives, however, some idea of the 'smallness' of the mission. It is expected that the mission will reach Lhassa in 33 marches from Darjeeling, assuming of course that the Thibetans honor the credentials of China and do not throw obstacles in the way.

ACCORDING TO a Simla telegram the principal measures before the Legislative Council this season will probably be the Bankruptcy Bill. Mr. Ilbert moves for leave to introduce the Bill at the first meeting of the Council, which will take place on the 6th instant. The Bill affects only the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, but contains provisions whereby it may be extended to other localities if thought desirable. The Bill re'ains imprisonment for debt, there being a general opinion expressed in favour of that procedure. The legislative mill cannot afford to stop for any length of time, and grist for it must be found by solvents and bankrupts alike.

THE cat is somehow out of the bag before its time, and the apprehension of the vernacular papers that the Finance Committee would be all but a farce, if not worse, seems to have been but well-founded. We had it on the authority of Lord Dufferin's assurance that the Committee would not be located at Simla but would go about from province to province. But the hot weather was evidently too much for the gentlemen of the Committee,and they hurried to Simla for the purpose of taking the final instructions before setting on their tours of retrenchment. But once up at Capua no earthly power can get a man—not to speak of a committee man—down before October, and the instructions cannot indeed be finally given before the cold weather sets in. In the meanwhile the Committee will have to undergo the hard labour of meeting once a week, the rest of the days of the week being taken up in preparing for the meeting. They will thus have ample opportunities, in the meantime,of discovering that there will be no occasion for their touring even in winter, as there will be no very great retrenchments to recommend. That they will not do otherwise is evident from a paragraph appearing in the *Englishman*, which nowadays may be taken as well informed in all such matters.Our contemporary writes. "So far as can yet be foreseen,the work of the Financial Committee seems destined to result mainly in the re-arrangement of the provincial contracts in a manner favourable to the Supreme Government. Under the new contracts it will probably be found possible so to arrange matters that local Governments will in future contribute to the Imperial finances more than they do now. Local administrations will probably be fully competent to do this in the majority of cases, thereby aiding the Government of India in the present time of financial difficulty. There does not seem much expectation of the Committee being able to suggest large retrenchments in expenditure. On the other hand, petty economies are likely to create more irritation than they are worth." The Committee in the meantime are going through the solemn mockery of issuing apologetic manifestoes and of calling upon the different public associations and private individuals to furnish them with facts,figures and opinions for their benefit and use. Now that the real truth is perceived, though but dimly, it will hardly be worth while to take the trouble that the Committee expects one to do for no good that one can see.

IT WAS but the other day that General Wilson died and General Hughes has not been long in his place before he has fallen ill. His health is so very bad, that his medical advisers are seriously alarmed about it, and insist on his taking early leave to go to England. It will be remembered that before his appointment to officiate during General Wilson's illness, General Hughes was to have gone to England for a change and his arrangements were upset by General Wilson's death. It is not yet known as to who will officiate for him in case it should be necessary for him to take leave.

THE Hon'ble Lionel Tennyson, sank in his way to England. He was very bad when he left Calcutta under medical advice for it was thought unsafe for him to face the hot weather. He had not improved when the ship that bore him reached Madras. He grew worse as he reached Columbo and his fellow passengers despaired of his life. The well known Dr. Raye, of Calcutta, who also was a passenger, watched him night and day, but could do nothing. At one day's journey from Aden Mr. Tennyson died. The news will give a terrible shock to his aged father.

A CONTEMPORARY corrects the mistaken impression that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' jubilee is to be held this year. It will be celebrated the next year. Additional *eclat*, however, will be given this year to the Queen's birth-day taking advantage of the Sunday on which it falls. A united service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which the city Corporators will attend in a body, and to which the colonists and other eminent persons present in England in connection with the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, will be invited.

WE regret to record this week the death of Babu Ram Sakha Ghose, B. L. one of the rising Vakeels of the High Court, and of Babu Digambur Moitra, attorney-at-law, a member of the firm of Messrs. Barrow and Orr. Both the gentlemen were accomplished lawyers and well read scholars, and both by their amiability of temper and suavity of manners gained the good will of all whom they ever came across. Their deaths are mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

IT IS yet by no means certain that the Parliamentary Commitee on Indian affairs is not to be appointed at all. Reuter telegraphs that the amendment of Sir Roper Lethbridge that no inquiry into the Government of India would be satisfactory without an independent local investigation, which was withdrawn in favour of Lord Randolph Churchill's amendment on the same subject, will remain on the notice paper of the House. The Government has withdrawn the names of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr. Blake from the list of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the Government of India, and has added that of Mr. James O' Kelly, Member for Roscommon. The debate on the motion is fixed for the 6th of May. It is not clear from the language of the telegram as to who will fill the place of the members whose names have been withdrawn, and whether their places are to be filled up at all. A commission not properly constituted would hardly be worth having, and would be worse than useless. Unless there is a distinct improvement in the constitution we would much rather prefer that the scheme should fall through for want of support and disunion among the Parliametary leaders, for a greater calamity could not befall the country than that her fate should be sealed by the sanction of a badly constitutioned Parliamentary Committee. Sir Roper Lethbridge's amendment, will it may be fairly expected, give rise to an effective debate and it may not be too much to hope that Sir Roper may succeed in securing some vital modifications in the scheme. Unfortunately, however, for its success, Sir Roper, we are grieved to hear, is laid up and may not be able. owing to ill health, to try as hard for it as he might have desired. The surging difficulties about the Irish questions which are not unnaturally of paramount interest to the British public, also promise to put insurmountable obstacles in the way and a mere Indian question of whatever weight and import to the Indian public and to those who are solicitous for India's welfare, may dwindle in importance before the Home Rule and Land Purchase Bill debates.

WHAT POOR Duleep Sing's fate is to be no body yet can take upon himself to foretell. The special correspondent of a contemporary telegraphs from Simla that he will probably ramain at Aden until the question of his visiting India is definitely decided. His future movements, however, are not yet settled. Arrangements were being made to establish a "comfortable home," we are told, for him in some healthy spot in India; but his recent proceedings may, it is said, upset the arrangement altogether. We are not aware, any more than the unfortunate Maharaja, as to what grave offences against the Queen-Empress' Government His Highness may have been guilty of, so as to forfeit his claims to a comfortable home in a healthy spot in India. The sum total of his crimes does not go beyond his natural disgust with the unhandsome behaviour of the British Government, from which he had full rights to expect much better, and his consequent desire to return to the religion of his fathers and to pass peaceably his latter days in the land of his birth. Whatever "healthy spot in India" might be "selected" for His Higness, be it Ootkamund or Mahabaleshur, any arrangement would be more welcome to him than the dreary rock-built Residential "abode" at Aden where he is now required to put up "in state." The Government cannot be too cautious in dealing with the Maharaja, and cannot avoid too scrupulously all unjust and unmerited severity on him. The brave and loyal Shikh people will smart under the lash, and sympathy will be evoked for the unfortunate prince throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is understood Duleep will be permitted to return to England if he choses. That is the best course His Highness can follow under the circumstances, as a timid Government will under no circumstances allow him to re-enter his fatherland.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. Miller of the Burdwan Raj, against Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman* and Mr. Barlow the Printer of that paper, came on for hearing before Mr. Marsden on Thursday last. The defendants, who appeared through Mr. Barrow of the firm of the Messrs. Barrow and Orr, applied for an adjournment to prepare their defence. They have, their solicitor urged, discussed matters of a public nature and would be prepared to justify every word they had used. It would, it was said, scarcely be consistent with the object of the prosecution that the defence should be shut out and every opportunity should be given of allowing a full defence. The application, however, was disallowed, and the hearing was proceeded with. Mr. Gasper, who appeared for the complainant, said that his client would not be satisfied with proving publication alone, which was all that he was required to do under the present law, but would try to make out a *prima facie* case, leaving Mr. Knight to rebut the evidence, if he could. The learned Counsel then proceeded to address the Court at some length commenting on the specific charges and on the passages on which they are sought to be made, and examined the complainant and the Dewan of the Burdwan *raj*. The cross-examination on behalf of the defendants was reserved, and they are not likely to go into the defence in the Police Court, as the Magistrate thinks that the case is eminently one fit to go before a jury, and the defendants will in all probability be commited to the sessions to take their trial. The further hearing of the case is to be resumed, this afternoon. Mr. Miller, will not rest satisfied with the criminal proceedings alone, but has instituted a civil suit against the present defendants as well as against some members of the

Paikpara Raj family as proprietors of the *Statesman*. The damages are laid, at a lakh of rupees. A similar suit will be instituted by Lala Ban Behary Kapur, Mr. Miller's Joint in the management of the Burdwan affairs. The veteran journalist's difficulties in the honest and conscientious discharge of his duties, have, it is needless to say, excited the keenest sympathy and interest in Indian society.

THE ever-recurring shoe question is to the fore once again. It is passing strange that, inspite of the clearest and most unmistakable rules and directions of the Government of India to the contrary, the underlings of the local Governments should be permitted to insult the nobility of the land with impunity. The occasion of the fresh difficulties was the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces at Lucknow the other day, when his Honor presented medals and sunnds to four distinguished Talukdars. The majority of the invited guests including Talukdars, were made to take off their shoes before being allowed to, enter the Durbar Chamber. Raja Rampal Sing however, who knew his duties better, very properly refused to comply with the absurd and unreasonable request, and not only gained his point, but brought the matter to the notice of the authorities. The culprit who gave the order of insulting the nobles has been undetected, because, of course, there is no desire in the higher circle of hauling him upbefore public gaze; but he should receive at least a lecture that will always remind him and birds of his feather in other parts of the country, of the gross impropriety of his conduct. Raja Rampal Sing has done a public service by exposing a unjustifiable highhandedness to which his less enlightened brethren have always quietly submitted.

THE INDIAN Association for the Cultivation of Science held its annual meeting on Thursday last under the presidency of the Rev. Father Lafont. The report shows a fair progress of the Association during the year. Lectures were resumed in March, and altogether forty-six lectures were delivered during the year including, practical demonstrations in chemistry. Of these four lectures were of a popular character. These lectures were delivered by the Rev. Father Lafont, Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar, Babu Taraprosunno Roy, Babu Jogadish Chundra Bose and Dr. Rajani Kanto Sen. The laboratory was enriched by the addition of several valuable instruments during the year, and the cost of the construction of the Lecture Hall amounted to over twenty thousand rupees and that of the gallery to over three thousand. The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for the current year. President, the Hon. Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., &c., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., Hon. Ramesh Chandra Mitter. Honorary Secretary, Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar, M. D., C. I. E.; Honorary Asst. Secretary, Babu Nilmani Kumar; Honorary Auditor, Babu Ishan Chandra Bose, M. A. B. L. A special General Meeting will be called at an early date, to fill up the vacancies that have been caused in the body of the Trustees by the death of Maharaja Komala Krishna and the resignation of Pundit Iswara Chundra Vidyasagara.

THE RATE-PAYERS of Ward No. 3 of the Calcutta Municipality, are to be congratulated on the establishment of a Rate-payers' Association on Sunday before last. The object of the Association will be to elect the Municipal representatives of the ward, and to acquaint them with all the wants and necessities of the ward and to express its opinions on the conduct of the Ward Representatives on the Municipal Board and to discuss Municipal matters in general. A caucus.

WE NOTICED with pleasure the other day, the opening of a branch of the Metropolitan Institution at Bowbazar, and a proposal to open another branch at Burabazar. We are glad today to announce the opening of a branch of another important educational institution of the town. The City College authorities, who are to be congratulated on having made their College a first class institution within so short a time, have arranged to take over an obscure school in the Northern Division of the Town known as the Albany Institution, and will work it from June next under the name of the Sobhabazar Branch of the City Collegiate School. It will be the aim of the Institution to impart education on an improved and comprehensive plan. Along with intellectual culture on a proper basis, the improvement of character, enforcement of proper discipline, and the healthful development of all the faculties of the pupils entrusted to their charge, will, we are assured, engage the earnest attention of the Committee, and will form one of the features of the Institution. There will be another addition to the educational institutions of Calcutta on the establishment of the *Bangabasi* school at Bowbazar. This will combine technical with general education, and will have an agricultural department under the supervision of properly qualified teachers, some of whom are, we understand, distinguished students of the Cirencester Agricultural College. A third addition yet will be the opening of a branch of the Ripon College at Kidderpore, in June next. The growth and improvement of these schools in the Metropolis, naturally suggest the desirability of private enterprise being also directed in establishing similar schools in localities in the Mofussil where the undertaking may not be wholly unprofitable. They also suggest the necessity of adopting a common plan and a common programme by the various private schools, so that a uniformity of standard may always be maintained. It seems desirable that these schools should not work entirely on the "shop" principle, and should not work at random, each by itself and some times not unnaturally militating with another. The subject of a sort of Central Private Educational Syndicate, the exact nature and constitution of which we are not prepared to indicate at the present moment, ought, we think, having regard to the growing importance of private and unaided agency in education, engage the serious attention of all who are interested in the development of the system of national education.

THE important question of Imperial Federation, now confined to theoretical politics alone, bids fair to engage public attention in England at no distant date. Eminent authorities have already expressed themselves in its favour, and it is supposed that Mr. Chamberlain's announcement that he will be prepared to accept Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme provided the Irish members are not turned out of Westminister altogether. has no remote bearing on this new phase of the future politics of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain who is known to be a pronounced advocate of the Frederation system seems possibly to think that, should the Irish members now be expurgated from Westminister it will be no easy thing to re-introduce them when the colonies and dependencies will all be allowed to send representatives to an Imperial and United Parliament. However proximate may the federation of the Colonies be to the scope of practical politics, the day must yet be distant when dependencies like India may be expected or allowed to take a fair share in the representation of the Federated Empire. But should the change be brought about in any shape, there can be no doubt that the constitution of Indian Government must in the nature of things be largely affected, and modified, for the better, let us hope. There is a clear indication at the present moment in England of a desire to take advantage of the Home Rule agitation and to bring the question of Federation to a head. Public opinion is sought to be elicited and efforts are being made to throw the scheme into some definite shape. The Secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce has sent us a circular, from which we learn that the Council of the Chamber desiring to ascertain what measures can be recommended where by Imperial Federation can be *practically carried into effect* offer a Prize of £50 for the best essay on the subject. The Prize may not be a very tempting one and the essay it will call forth may not be very comprehensive, practical or exhaustive either. But there can be little doubt that the Chamber's action will set intelligent people athinking, out of which public opinion will gradually evolve and lead to the develpment of a good workable scheme that may be safely presented for the discussion and acceptance of the legislature of the land. "The object of the Chamber in offering a Prize is to obtain the best Essay formulating a practical working plan for the Federation of the Colonies and the Mother Country. The Essay should, therefore, only treat with practical suggestions, including such alterations of the constitution and other parts of the Government of the Empire and its constituent portions, adaptable to Parliamentary and Representative Institutions. The essay is to be written in English, and is not to exceed 75 foolscap pages, and the competition shall be open to *any subject of Her Majesty* residing in Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies or Dependencies, or any foreign country, without restriction. The Essay must be submitted to the Secretary to the Chamber by the 31st of August next, and they will be submitted to Sir Alexander Galt, Professor J. R. Seely, and Mr. J. A. Froude for judgement. The Essays will be the property of the Chamber, and will be published at their discretion.

TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE NEWS comes from Aden. A telegram dated 21st of April says:—The whole of the members of the Italian Commission and Scientific Expedition which started from Zaila, on the Somali coast, on the 27th of March, under the command of Count Perro, have been treacherously murdered by the Emir Abdallahi, at Harrar.

FURTHER particulars received from the Somali country state that all the Europeans at Harrar have been massacred by the Amir. The natives have been for a long time watching the movement of the Europeans with suspicion, owing to the rumoured intention of the Italians to occupy Zoula. This intention was renounced owing to the declared resolve of the French Government to establish its right over the Bay of Adulis, these rights having existed since the year 1859. Later advices from the Somali coast state that the Amir Abdullahi has captured the town of Gildezza, situated about thirty miles to the east of Harrar, and that the Anglo-Egyptian garrison, numbering one hundred, have been taken prisoners.

CHOLERA at Brindisi so far shows no signs of spreading, and the mortality is very small.

THE net receipts on the Guaranteed and State Railways during the past year, as estimated, show an increase of Rs. 59,85, 726 over the receipts of the previous year.

THE Assam Leaseholders must have a very hard case. The agitation against the Chief Commissioner's recent unjust orders is daily gaining ground, and ought to attract the attention of the supreme authorities. Public meetings to protest against the action of the Chief Commissioner are being very frequently held. On the 25th April we received the following telegram from Golaghat:—More than two thousand people assembled to-day in the school-compound here to take steps to memorialise the India Government against the Chief Commissioner's recent order prohibiting the transfer of lands covered by annual leases and thereby confiscating the rayat's right in land. Mr. M. G. Bezbarua was unanimously voted to the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—First, that in the opinion of the meeting the additional clause proposed to be inserted in the annual leases to the effect that leaseholders shall not transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise, land included in the patta, or any portion thereof, virtually confiscates the rights in land which they have enjoyed under both the native and the British rule, and which were tacitly recognised by the Courts of Justice. Moreover, when no superior lease is issued in the towns in the Assam Valley districts, the meeting is humbly of opinion that there will be very considerable loss of the capital invested in lands covered by annual pattas, especially in towns, and that the future improvement of such towns will be seriously interfered with. Second, that in the opinion of this meeting it is absolutely necessary to lay before the India Government a Memorial bearing the signatures of as many rayats as are capable of signing their names, and to depute our friend and representative, Mr. M. G. Bezbarua, to the seat of the Supreme Government if necessary. Third, that the office bearers of the Golaghat Hittasadhini Sabha be requested to take early steps to raise funds to meet the expense of carrying out the objects of this meeting. Loyalty to the Crown was expressed with prolonged cheers.

Shoalya Myowoon, who has been arrested and is to be transported to Akayab instead of Port Blair as previously announced, is the Minister of the Hlootdaw who was implicated by the evidence of Wooget, the prisoner whose confession Provost Marshal Colonel Hooper is said to have extorted under threat of death on the 15th of January.

TEN MORE members of the gang who shot Lieut. St. Barbe, Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, have been apprehended in the Prome district. Steamers arriving from the interior are bringing large cargoes of produce, consisting of hides and horns. Trades has increased enormously.

LAST week we expressed a hope that a ruptnre with Greece might yet be avoided inspite of its defiant attitude and its seeming determination to carry matters to an extremity. The news from Athens that shots had been exchanged at the frontier naturally gave us some alarm. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that they were exchanged between the Greek and Turkish outposts owing to some misunderstandings, and that both sides have since apologised. The French Government, prior to the despatch of the ultimatum by the British Government to Athens, made strong representations to Greece, accompanied by expressions of friendship, urging her to conform to the wishes of the Powers, and to disarm. News was also received from Athens that four British ironclads, detached from the Mediterranean Squadron, and three war vessels belonging to Austria, Germany, and Italy, respectively, are now anchored off the Piræus. As a consequence of the military and naval display of England and the strong representation of France, Greece consented to disarm. M. Delyannis gave a general consent to the proposal to disarm, which the Powers, however, were not satisfied with. The Powers requested more precise assurance to be given. The detached fleet, which had assembled off the Piræus, has left for Suda Bay. The ultimatum from all the Great Powers, except France, was delivered on the 26th to the Greek Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. It required formal assurances from the Greek Government that orders for the disarmament of the army and navy should be given within a week from the receipt of the ultimatum.

A ROYAL decree was accordingly issued disbanding two classes of the Greek reserves. The combined squadron bave again returned to thePiræus. But the difficulties are by no means over yet, and may reappear any time. M. Delyannis, in reply to a deputation which waited on him on Tuesday, said that the Greek Government accepted the mediation of France conditional upon an early settlement of the Greek claims, and that Greece would defy the powers and declare war unless her claims were satisfied.

M. DELYNNIAS in reply to theUltimatum has declared that Greece cannot submit to the dictation of the powers but would disarm upon the promise that the Powers would consider the Hellenic claims. The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad thanking the powers for their efforts to maintain peace between Greece and Turkey and stating that the unconditional disarmament of Greece would alone induce the Porte to dispense with compensation for the sacrifices it his made.

THE hearing of theGarstin dakaiti case commenced at Madras before the Chief Justice and a common jury on Tuesday. The Court and precincts were crowded. There are fourteen prisoners, iucluding the Zemindar of Bodynaikanur, who is defended by Mr. Norton and Mr. Ramasubbaya. The case is important enough to have drawn the special attention of the Viceroy. His Excellency has deputed a special officer to watch the case on behalf of the Government of India. This has been done possibly owing to the fact of two Civilians of standing and reputation in the Southern presidency, who happen to be at daggers drawn with each other, being directly or indirectly concerned in the case.

MR. NORTON cross-examined Mr. Garstin and. on his asking him questions about his relations with Mr. Crole the prosecution objected and the Court upheld the objection, and would not allow reference to Mr. Crole, as being irrelevant. Mr. Branson had carefully avoided all reference to Mr. Crole in his opening speech and in his examination of Mr. Garstin. The case is proceeding. The evidence as it at present stands, is somewhat strong against the Zemindar.

WITH reference to the points raised by the Turkish High Commissioner, regarding the frontier of Upper Egypt and the reorganisation of the Egyptian army, in which only native officers should be appointed to chief commands, the British Government has requested Sir H. Drummond Wolff to invite Mukhtar Pasha to modify the proposals as follows:—The frontier of Upper Egypt not to extend beyond Wady Halfa. The Egyptian army not to exceed twelve thousand men; the post of Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, now filled by Sir EvelynWood, to be retained, as well as the appointment of British officers.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces accompanied by his personal staff, left Lucknow for Naini Tal on Monday.

ALI RIZA BEG, who was a member of the Court of Appeal at Alexandria, has been appointed delegate by the Egyptain Government to proceed to Wady Halfa, in order to treat with the rebels, for which permission has been obtained from the British Government,

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MUFOSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kurrachee N. G. Library	6	0	0
Annumally Pilley Esq., Paducota	7	8	0
Raja Madhub GiriMohanta, Tarakessar	13	4	0
Hon'ble V. N. Mundlick C. I. E., Bombay	13	4	0
Cosmopolitan Club, Madras	13	4	0
Gopal Gobind Ghate Esq., Kotree	13	4	0
Bombay Royal Asiatic Society	13	4	0
Bhandara Public Library	12	2	0
Bibigunge Reading Club,	19	0	0
Northbrook Library, Dacca	13	4	0
Kumar Mohima Runjan Roy Chowdry, Kakina	13	4	0
John R. Swinder Esq., Buxar	4	0	0
Hon'ble G. Gajpati Rao, Madras	13	4	0
Pundit Jognarain Vajpie, Patna City	13	4	0
C. E. Kirkpatrick Esq., Hushrarpore	6	10	0
Andrew'a Library- Surat	13	4	0
Major Honble Sir E. Baring, Egypt	19	0	0
Baroda State Library	13	4	0
Ratnagiri NativeLibrary	13	4	0
Settlement Officer, Kamroop	2	0	0
Raja Roghoonath Mala Bahadoor Midnapore	8	0	0
Monghyr Public Library	8	6	6
Ahlad Hossein, Dacca	0	14	0
Abdos Sobhan Chowdary, Shekeda	13	4	0
Babu Chunder Nath Nundee, Sylhet	19	0	0
" Hurrybullub Bose, Cuttuck	7	8	0
" Keshub Chunder Acharjea Chowdry, Mymensing	15	0	0
" Gonga Churn Sircar, Chinsurah	10	0	0
" Nursing Narain Panja, Burdwan	5	0	0
" Kadar Nath Banerjee, Bankipore	10	0	0
" Gobind Chunder Das, Manigangs	13	4	0
" Jodoo Gopal Banerjea, Jhansie	13	4	0
" Dabendro Nath Hazra, Khoolna	13	4	0
" Bungshee Dhur Singh, Baghulpore	15	0	0
" Suttoprosunno Ghose, Chandernagore	19	0	0
" Nilkant Chatterjea, Krishnagore	6	10	0
" Mohim Chunder Roy Chowdry, Burrisaul	15	0	0
" Kadar Nath Gooin, Bankipore	13	4	0
" Nobin Chunder Mitra, Bankipore	13	4	0
" Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
" Kamini Kamar Sen, Sarail	13	0	0
" Ramdas Brahma, Gowhatty	6	10	0
" Kashy Chunder Mukerjea, Muzafferpore	6	10	0
" Wooma Churn Kor, Chittagung	19	0	0
" Gossain Das Dutt, Purneah	13	4	0
" Nobin Chunder Pal, Garden Reach	13	4	0
" Kaliprosunno Chatterjea, Shillong	10	0	0
" Soseevooson Dutt, Chittagong	10	0	0
" Chundee Churn Mozumdar, Colonelgunge	6	10	0
" Radhanath Roy, Cuttuck	13	4	0
" Gonesh Chunder Tripathi, Ranchee	13	4	0
" Wooma Lochun Moozumdar, Tipperah	13	4	0
" Kadar Nath Mukerjea, Lucknow	13	4	0
" Dhorony Dhur Banerjea, Goragoly	13	4	0
" Bulloram Das, Intally	6	10	0
" Bejoykristo Mookerjea, Ooterparah	13	4	0
" Mothooranath Goopta, Burrisaul	13	4	0
" Deno Nath Mukerjea, Joypore	13	4	0
" Hurry Mohan Sanyal, Darjeeling	13	4	0
" Hem Chunder Chatterjee, Beerbhoom	17	11	0
" Jadab Chunder Chuckerbutty, Coach Behar	19	0	0
" Hurry DasMukerjea, Dabigunge	5	0	0
" Mohendra Nath Mukerji, Gooptiparah	8	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,— *April 28, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Mr. W. Fiddian, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, on leave, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 21st instant, *vice* Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, deceased.

Mr. Fiddian will continue to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the 21st instant, *vice* Mr. W. Fiddian.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 21st instant, *vice* Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo.

Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Currie, or until further orders.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, on leave, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

In supersession of the order of the 23rd March last, Baboo Dino Nath Day, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

POLICE.—Mr. E. M. Showers, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to be Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Eastern and Northern Bengal lines, *vice* Mr. F. A. Dawson, deceased.

Mr. C. A. Fisher, District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, is posted to be District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, *vice* Mr. E. M. Showers.

Mr. C. M. Wintle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah.

REGISTRATION.—Shaik Zahirul Hossain is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalegunge, in the district of Purneah, *vice* Mirza Mahomed Mehdi removed.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Jugul Kishore De, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Comillah, during the deputation of Baboo Soshi Bhusan Sen as Officiating First Munsif of that chowkey or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

General C. Murray is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at the Sudder station of the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Durshun Lal of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Muddebpurah Bench, in the district of Bhagulpore.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Purno Chandra Bysak, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Baboo Upendra Chandra Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested, under section 22 of Act X of 1882, with power to pass sentences of whipping.

Advertisements.

WANTED a Tehsildar for Pergunnah Teerokharda, District Purneah, on a salary of Rs. 25 rising to 30. Security of Rs. 2000 in landed property or in Government Promissory Notes to be given. Preference will be given to him who has served in the Court of Wards. He must possess a fair knowledge of Kaithee—Applications will be received up to 5th prox.

BISHUN CHUND,
Manager in Charge of Srinagar
Ward's Estate, Purneah.

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, *Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street*, Calcutta. 283

CAUTION.

With regard to the notice published recently in the Statesman, Banga Basi, Daynik and other papers under the signature of Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry at present residing at No.17Kalli Prasaud Dutt's Street, Calcutta for sale of a portion of Pergunnah Kagmari share 6 annas bearing Touji number 45 in the Collectorate, of Mymensingh and for letting in Putni some revenue-paying Mehals in Pegunnah Atia in the same district, the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking in Putni the said properties or any portion of the same from the said Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, as Sreemutty Jahnavi Chowdhranee of Santosh in the District of Mymensingh is the recorded Proprietor in the Collectorate of Mymensingh and is right fully in possessior thereof and the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, has no power of disposition over or of creating any incumbrance upon the said properties and that any one wishing to purchase have it. Putni or advance any sum on Mortgage or hypothecation of the said properties or any portion there—of and in any way dealing with the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry with reference to the said properties or any portion thereof will do so at his own risk and peril.

7 Old Post Office Street Calcutta, dated this 17th day of April 1886.

Das and De,
Attorney-at-Law and Attorneys for Seremutty JahnaviChoudhrani Zemindar Pergunnah Kagmari Santosh, Tangail, District of Mymensingh.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3.000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500.000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3.340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

Note.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

COOKE AND KELVEY,

JEWELLERS

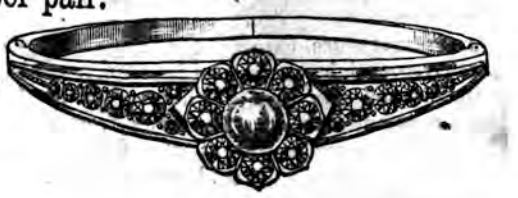
CALCUTTA.

Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Natvel Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.

Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.



The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.

Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 50 to 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 85.

WATCHMAKERS COOKE & KELVEY

311

VERY VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Let this not escape any one's notice.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

If any one has a mind to grow early crops of our country vegetables including "Begoons" of several kinds, "Sims" or Beans of many varieties, Sags of sorts, "Laoos" of many sorts, Sankalloo, Palla Shusha, Palla Jhinga. Barsati Moolla, &c. &c., each packet containing 25 sorts can be had here now at Rs 1-8.

20 Sorts of all sorts of native fruit seeds per packet Re. 1.

20 Sorts of ornamental trees, shrubs and choice ereeper seeds per packet Rs. 1-8.

10 Sorts of rainy season flower seeds including Benares double Zinnia, Balsam, &c. &c., per packet, Re. 1.

All the above seeds were grown and collected in our vegetable-growing garden at Hatiarah, a place best suited for their growth.

Any one requiring plants should lose no time to communicate with the undersigned without delay, so that he may have his supplies just when the rains first set in. In doing so a small advance is necessary.

For our new list of plants and seeds send half anna postage stamp.

"Krishi Tatwa" for six years, most part pictorial, bound in one volume. Rs. 5—reduced from Rs. 8. Those who have a mind to learn Indian Agriculture, Horti and Floriculture and to become a clever gardener, should never lose this rare opportunity. Such rare books so low in price cannot be had for years more. The book consists of nearly 1300 pages written in so simple Bengali language. Send for the books and the seeds without delay. Fail not to take Brinjal and Moolla seeds received direct from Jara, the like of which was never before seen. The former at 12ans., and the latter at 8ans. per tolla.

Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJEA.

THE JORASANKO DRUGGISTS HALL

373, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.

Dr. Sasi Bhusan Srimani, L.M.S., late Physician to H. H. the Moharaja of Kashmeer.

Advice gratis—from 7 to 10 A. M., in the morning and 5 to 6 P. M. in the evening. 352

Kotrung Brick-fields.

The Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta being desirous of leasing the Kotrung Brick fields, proposals are invited which should be addressed to the undersigned. The applicants should state the period of which they propose to take a lease and the terms they are prepared to offer—

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice.

Persons exercising any trade, profession or calling within the town and all itinerant dealers, hawkers and pedlers are reminded that they should at once apply for licenses in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of Act IV. of 1876 for the official year 1886-87, as all licenses granted in 1885-86 expired on the 31st of March last until new assessments are made for 1886-87, assessments for the previous year shall hold good and any notice or notices served for such assessments should be considered as valid for all purposes of law for assessments for 1886-87 and dealt accordingly.

Notice is hereby given that, under Section 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, licenses for carriages and horses, ponies or mules kept within the town for the half year commencing 1st of April 1886 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes gentlemen applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place, where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their carriages and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order,

NOBO GOPAL MITTER,

License Officer.

Municipal Commrs'Office,
4, Municipal Office,
Dated 1st April 1886.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (not a race horse) pony or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicle without springs, for the 1st half year of the official year 1886-87 will, under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of April 1886, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under *Section 85 of Act IV. (B.C,) of 1876.*

By order,

NOBO GOPAL MITTER,

370 Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

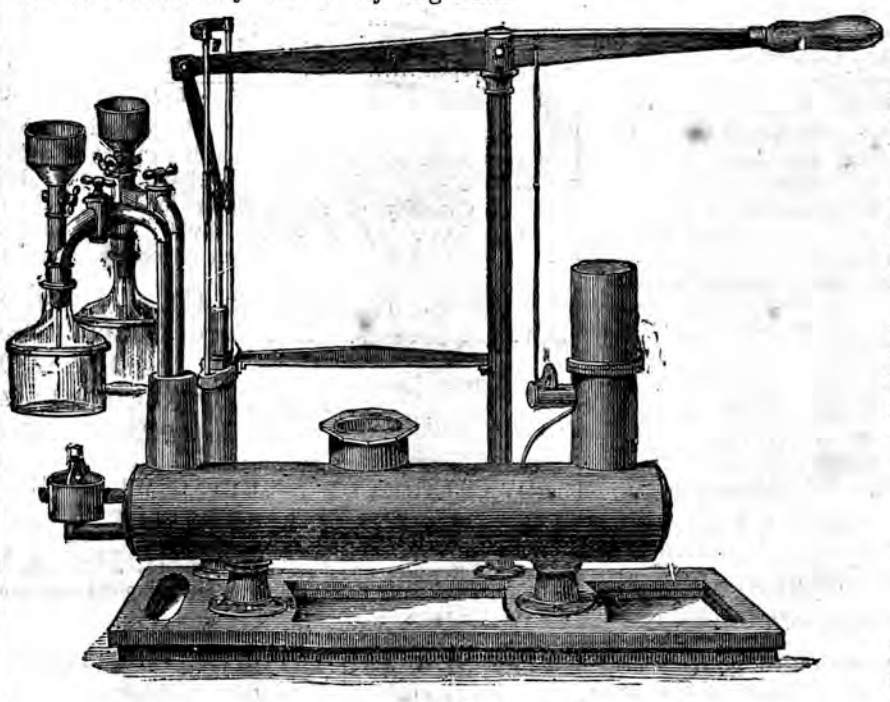
Signature and residence.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.		190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.		275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.		375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.		10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.			
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.		22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

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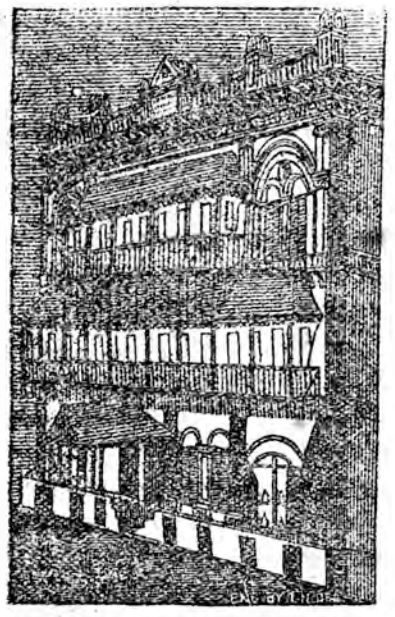

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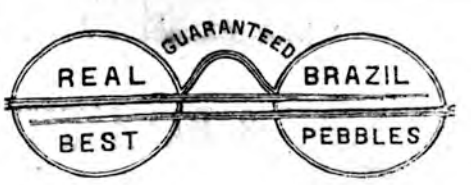

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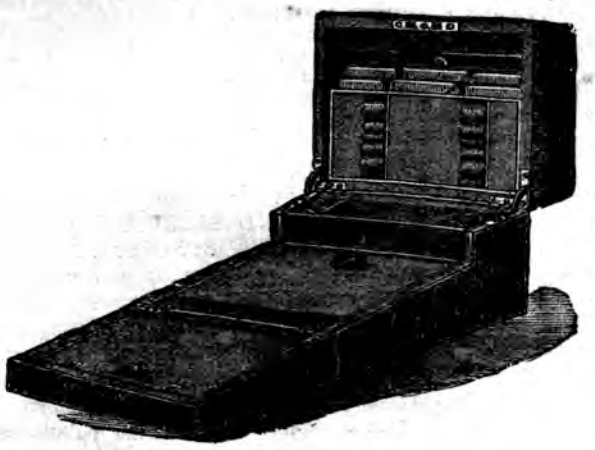

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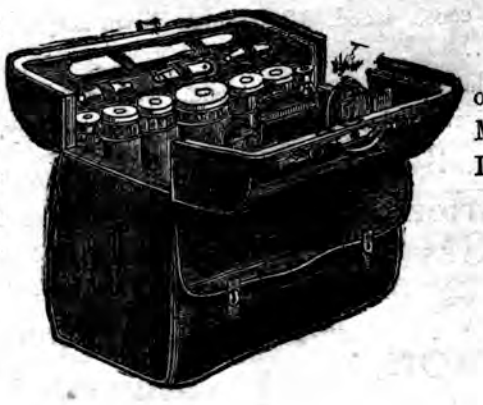

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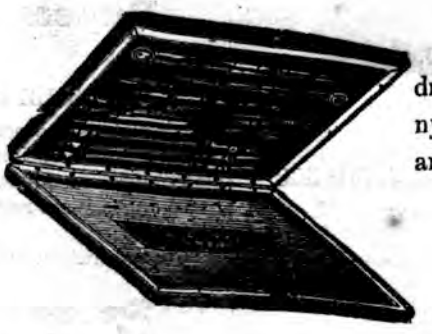

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